

Overview of Runs & Scenarios

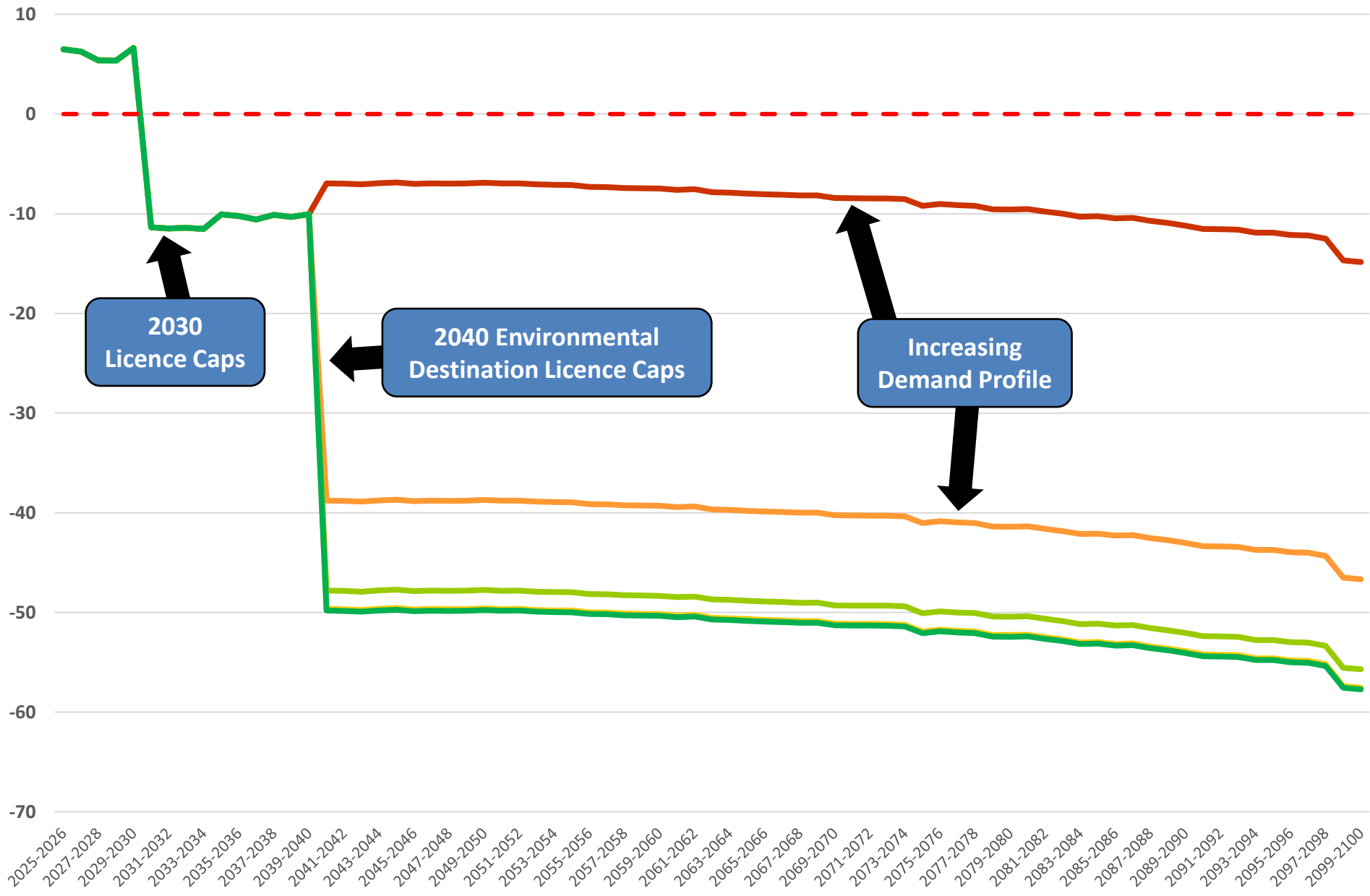
Twelve different runs have been conducted across Dry Year Annual Average and Critical Period situations. Each run has five scenarios showing different supply/demand balance levels from 2025 to 2100. The scenarios considered and the different runs are listed below.

Environmental Destination Scenarios
No Environmental Destination (No ED)
BAU
BAU+
ENHANCE
ADAPT

Preferred Plan Runs
Preferred Plan
OFWAT Climate Change Low
OFWAT Climate Change High
OFWAT Technology Scenario 1
OFWAT Technology Scenario 8 Enhanced WE
OFWAT Compound Low
OFWAT Compound High
Low Growth
High Growth
Extreme Growth
High Growth with Staggered Environmental Destination
50% DMOs Effectiveness



DYAA Pre-Options Baseline

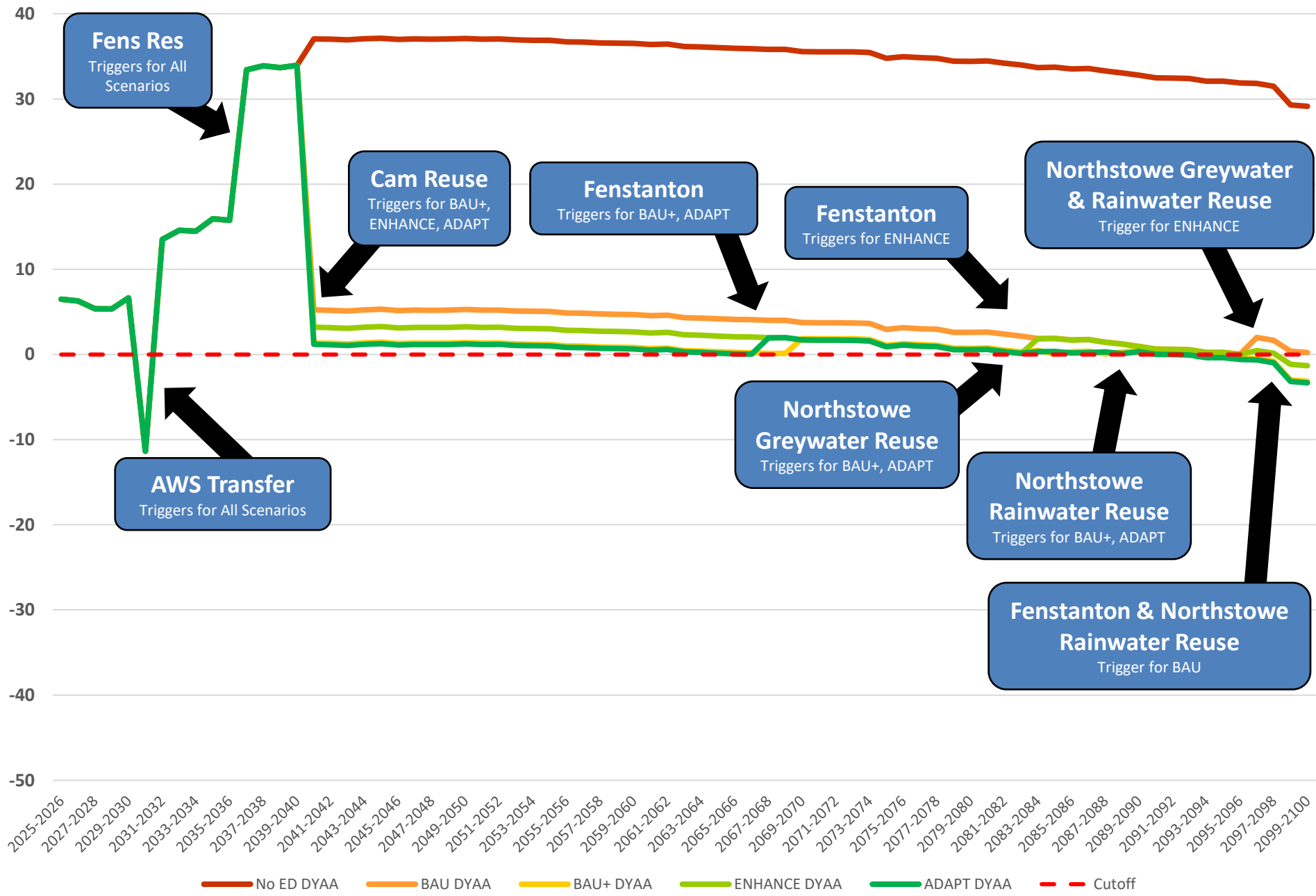


- Baseline Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with no options.
- The 2030 Licence Caps and 2040 Environmental Destination Licence Caps have the greatest influence on the SDB deficit.
- Only the No Environmental Destination (ED) scenario is unaffected by the 2040 Licence Caps, but all scenarios are always in deficit after 2030.
- Demand gradually increases over time to increase the deficit.

— No ED DYAA
 — BAU DYAA
 — BAU+ DYAA
 — ENHANCE DYAA
 — ADAPT DYAA
 - - - Cutoff



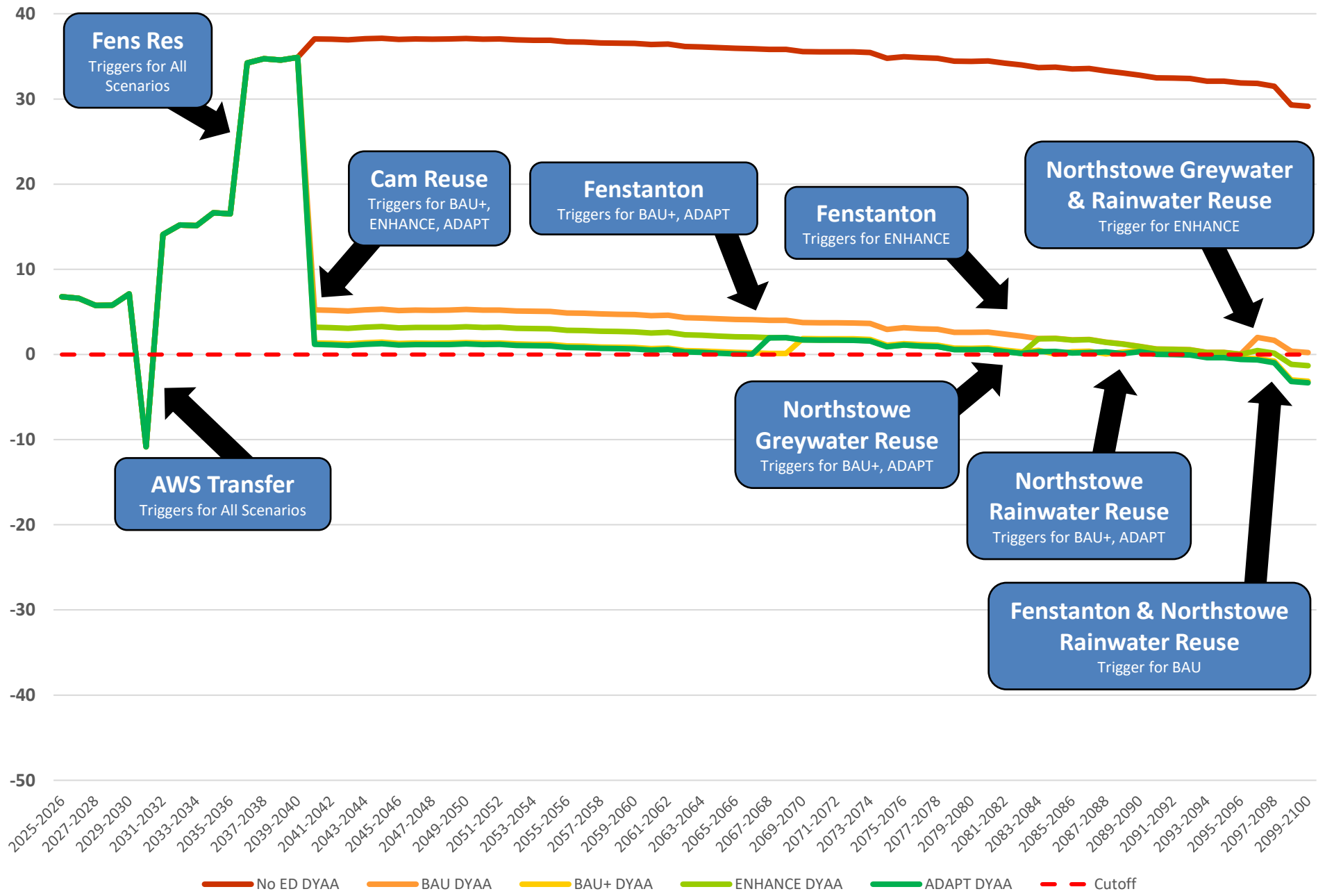
DYAA Preferred Plan



- Baseline Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 Ml/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+ and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for all ED scenarios towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



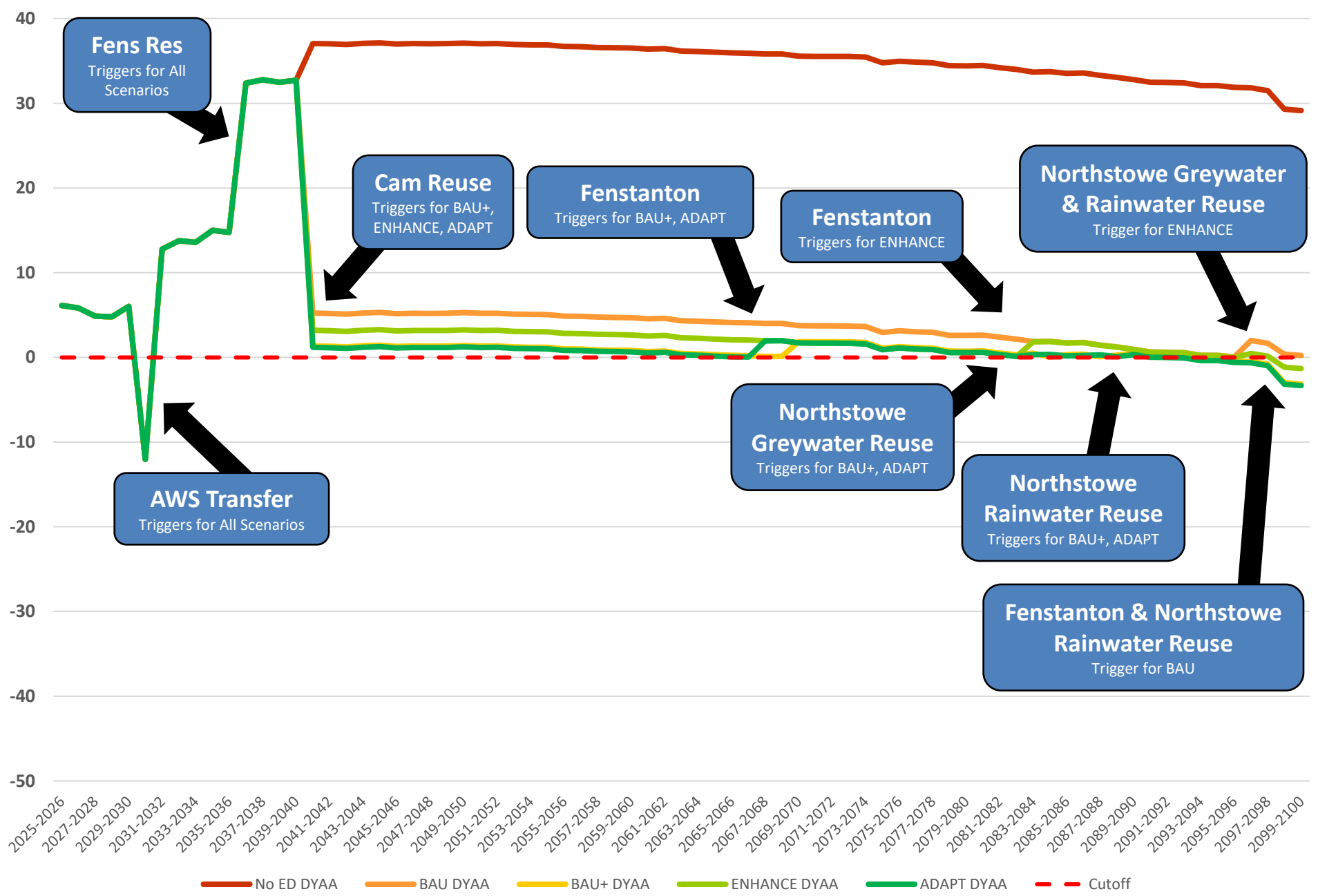
DYAA OFWAT Climate Change Low



- OFWAT Climate Change Low Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options, based on RCP2.6.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start but includes a lower climate change impact.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+ and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for all ED scenarios towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



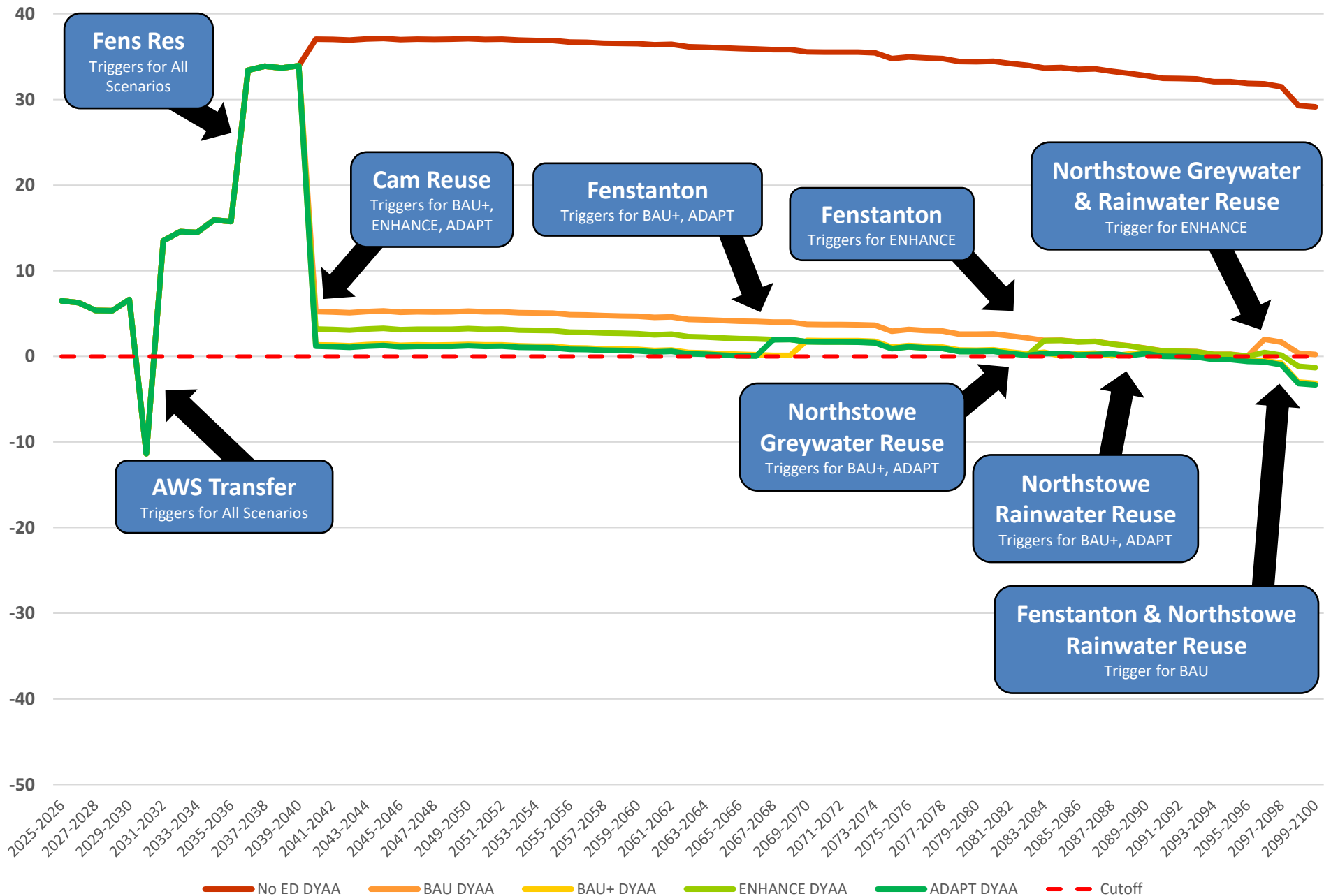
DYAA OFWAT Climate Change High



- OFWAT Climate Change High Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options, based on RCP8.5.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start but includes a higher climate change impact.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+ and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for all ED scenarios towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



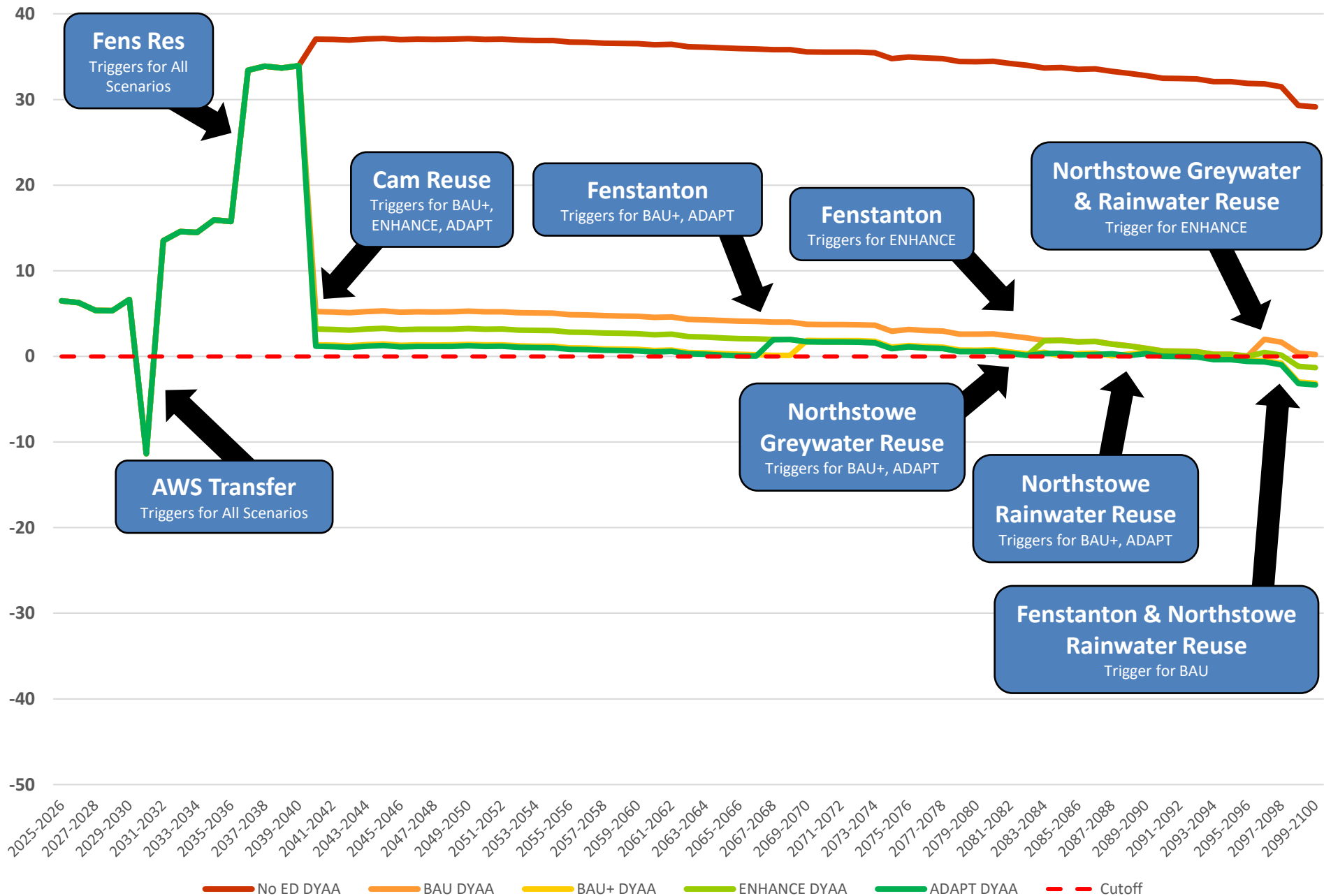
DYAA OFWAT Technology Scenario 1



- OFWAT Technology Scenario 1 Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 Ml/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+ and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for all ED scenarios towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



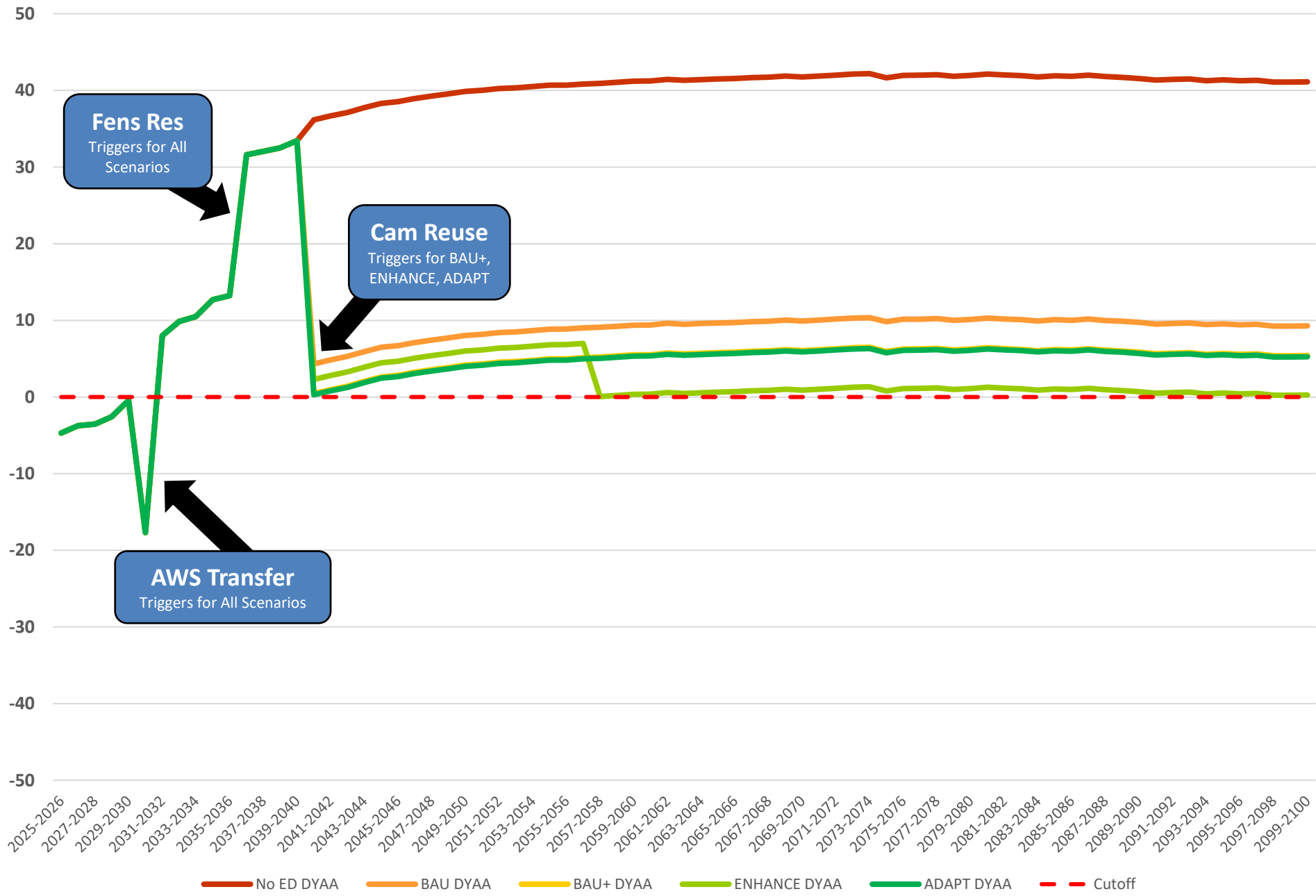
DYAA OFWAT Technology Scenario 8 Enhanced WE



- OFWAT Technology Scenario 8 Enhanced WE Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 Ml/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+ and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for all ED scenarios towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



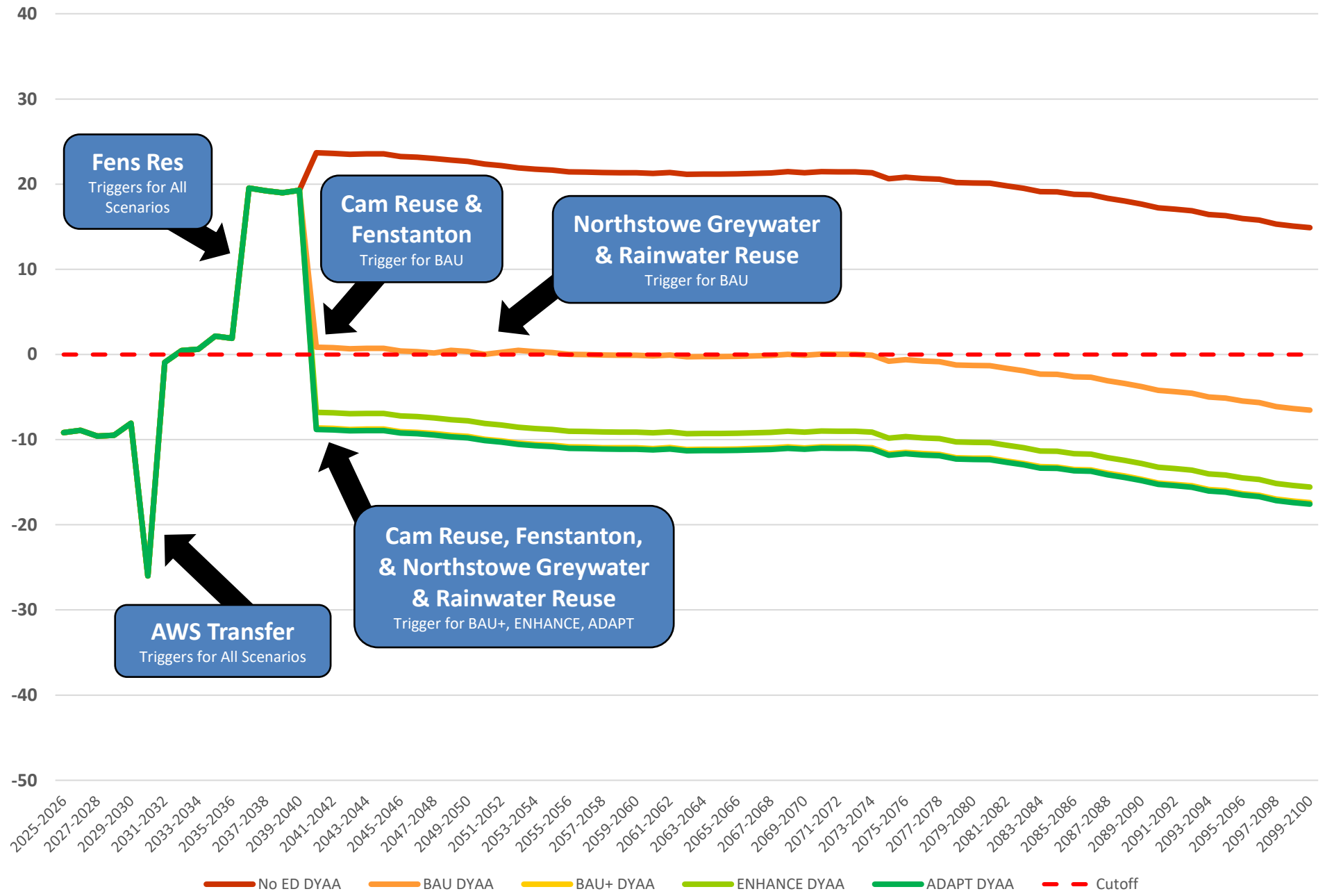
DYAA OFWAT Compound Low



- OFWAT Compound Low Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options. Based on ONS growth and climate change RCP 2.6 data.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start but includes a lower climate change impact.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+, ENHANCE and ADAPT.
- No other options necessary to maintain a positive SDB for the remainder of the planning period.



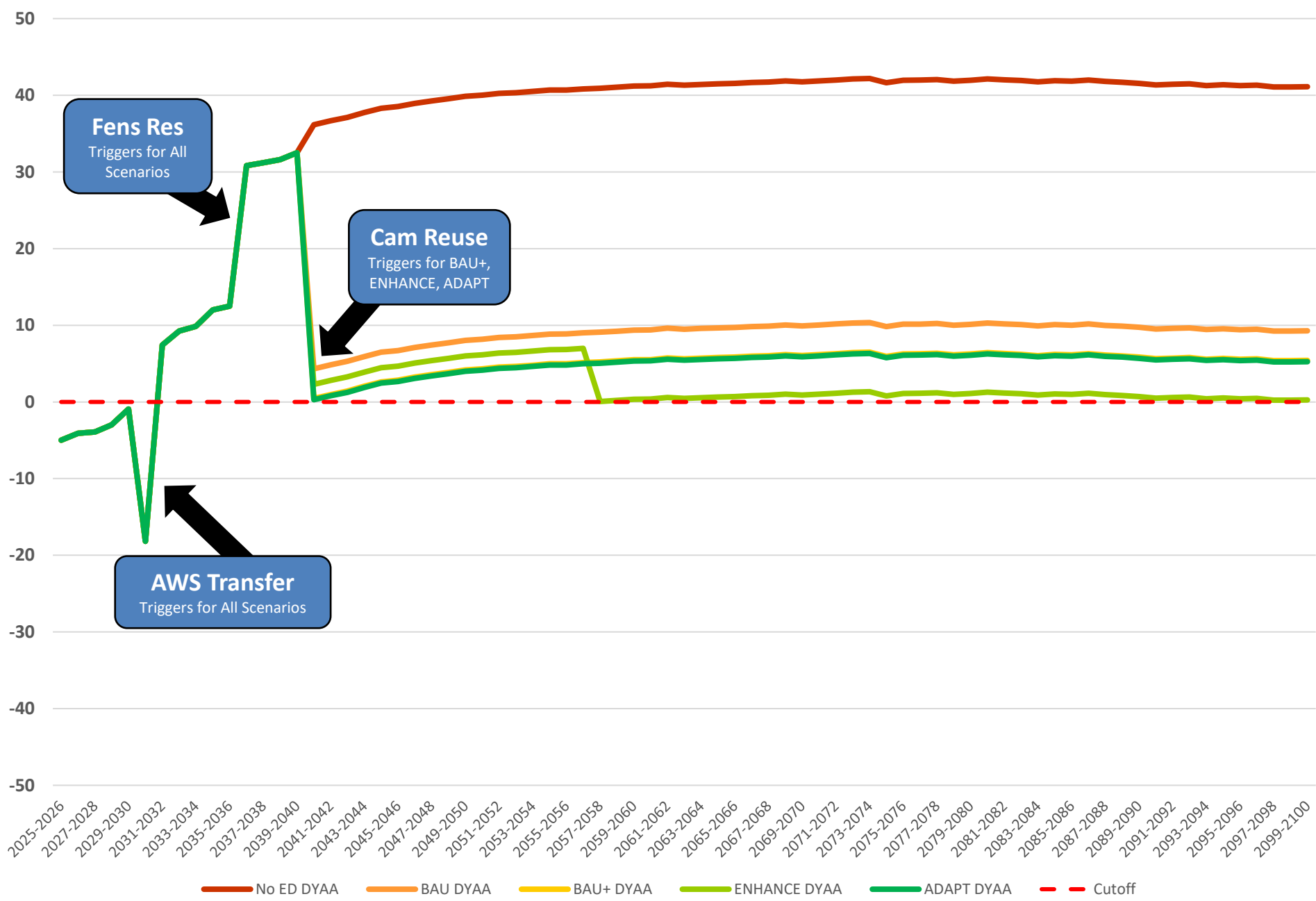
DYAA OFWAT Compound High



- OFWAT Compound High Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options. Based on Cambridge Emerging Plan growth and climate change RCP 8.5 data.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start but includes a higher climate change impact.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 Ml/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse, Fenstanton, and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options necessary post-2040 environmental destination for all ED scenarios.



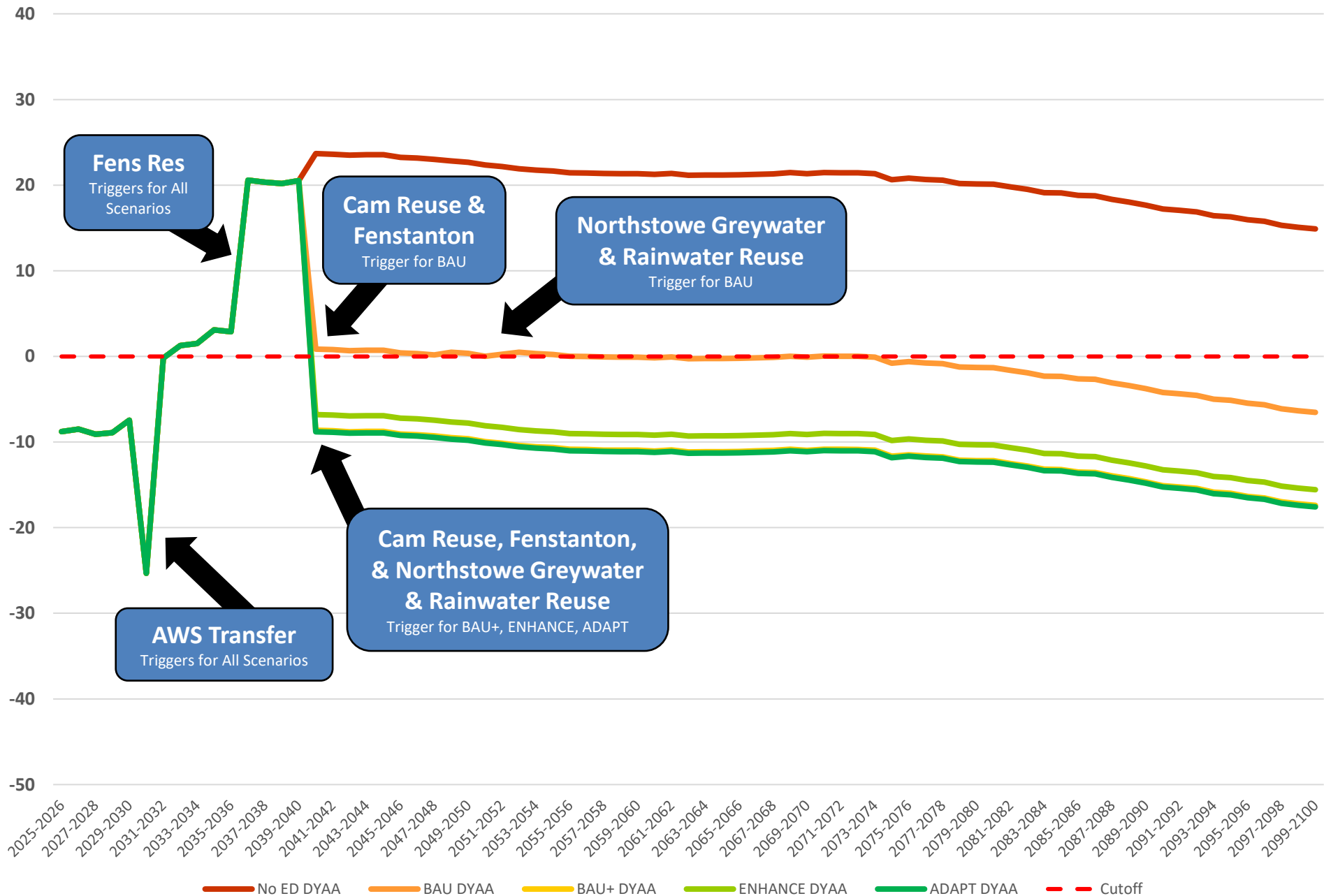
DYAA Low Growth



- Low Growth based on ONS data Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+, ENHANCE and ADAPT.
- No other options necessary to maintain a positive SDB for the remainder of the planning period.



DYAA High Growth

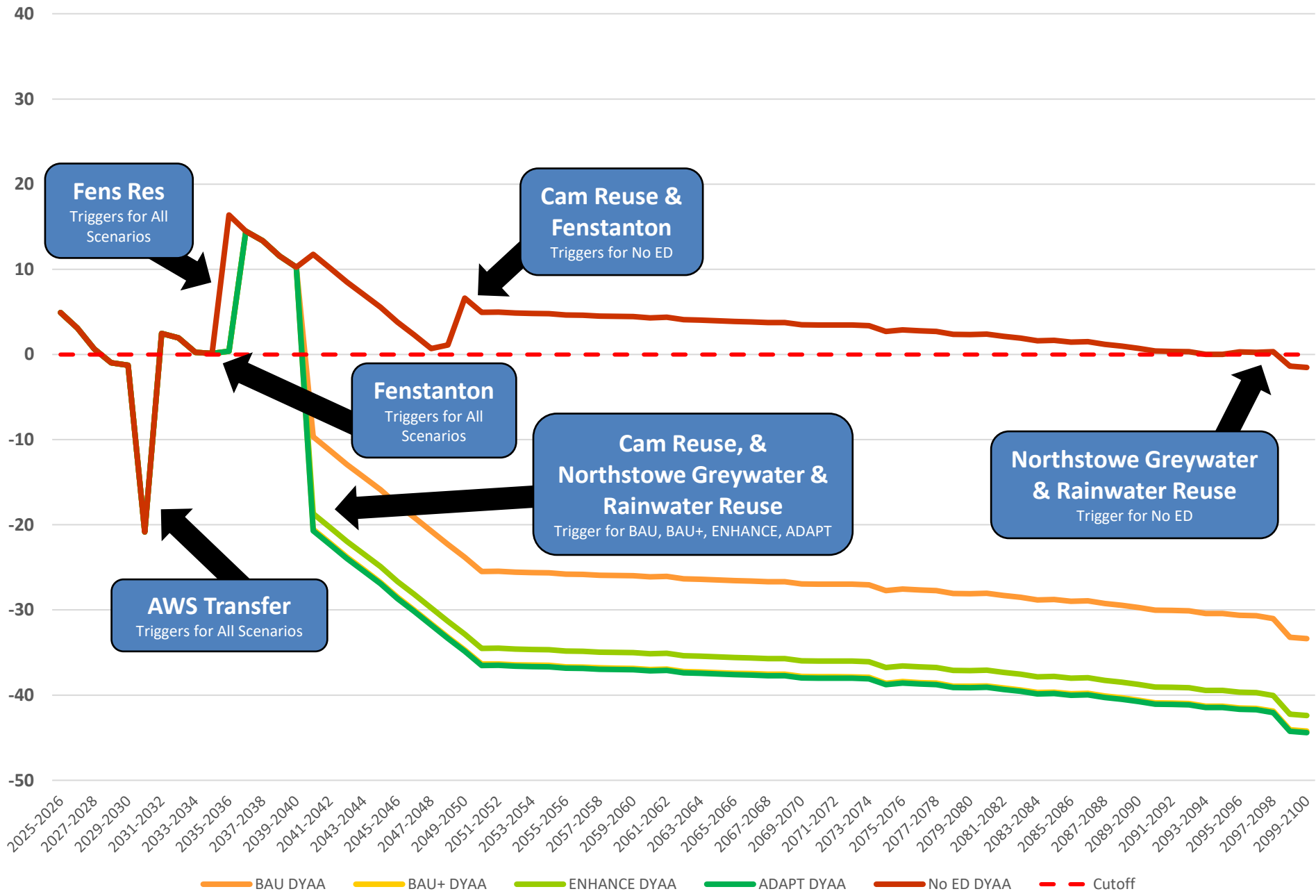


- High Growth based on Greater Cambridge Emerging Plan data Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- All other options necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+, ENHANCE and ADAPT, and by 2050 for BAU.

— No ED DYAA
 — BAU DYAA
 — BAU+ DYAA
 — ENHANCE DYAA
 — ADAPT DYAA
 - - - Cutoff



DYAA Extreme Growth

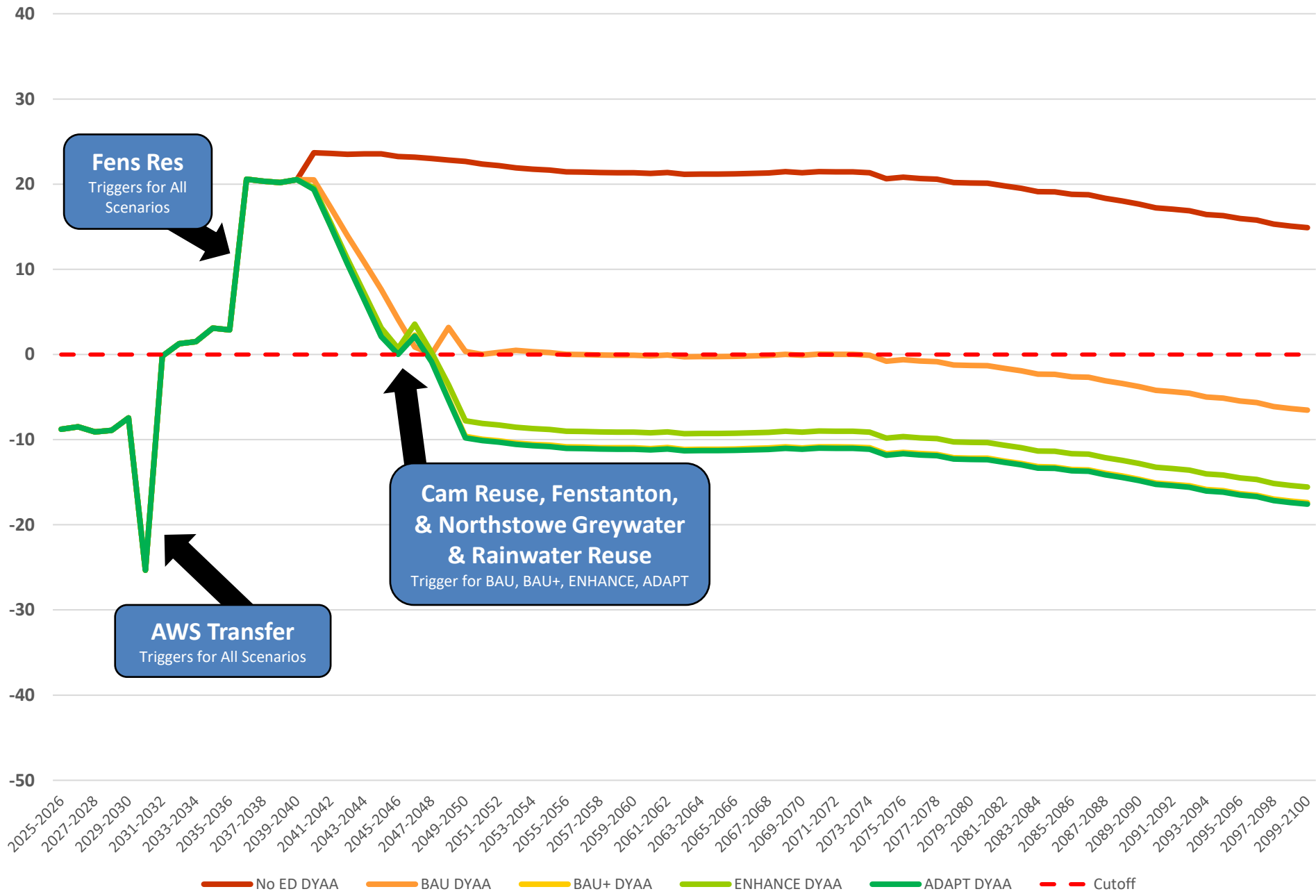


- Extreme Growth based on government plans for growth Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fenstanton selected in 2035, Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options necessary post-2040 environmental destination for all ED scenarios.
- Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for No ED towards the end of the planning period –only scenario where No ED uses every option.

BAU DYAA BAU+ DYAA ENHANCE DYAA ADAPT DYAA No ED DYAA Cutoff



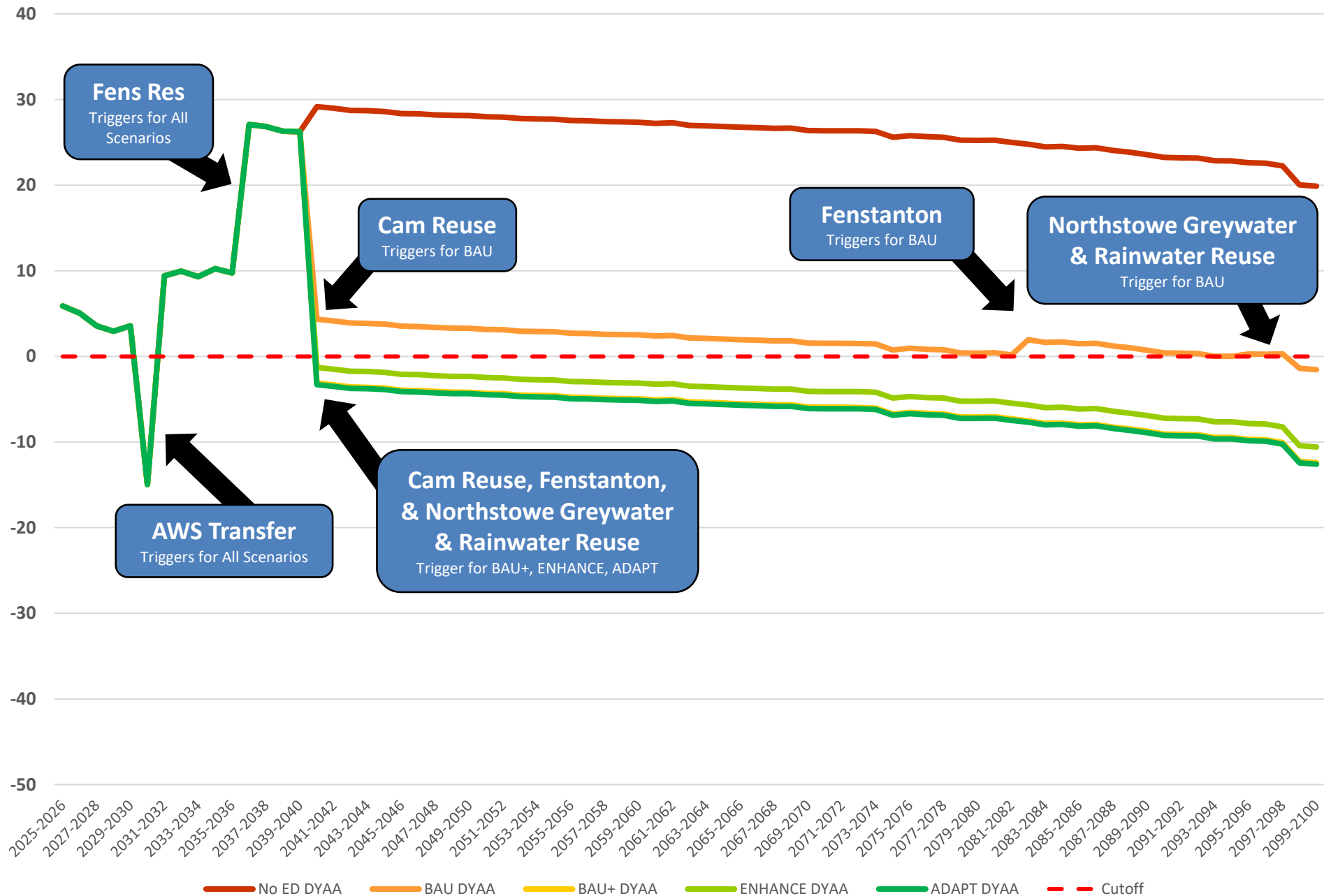
DYAA High Growth with Staggered Environmental Destination



- High Growth based on Greater Cambridge Emerging Plan data Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options. Environmental Destination caps implemented gradually from 2040-50.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 MI/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- All other options necessary from 2045 onwards for all Environmental Destination scenarios.



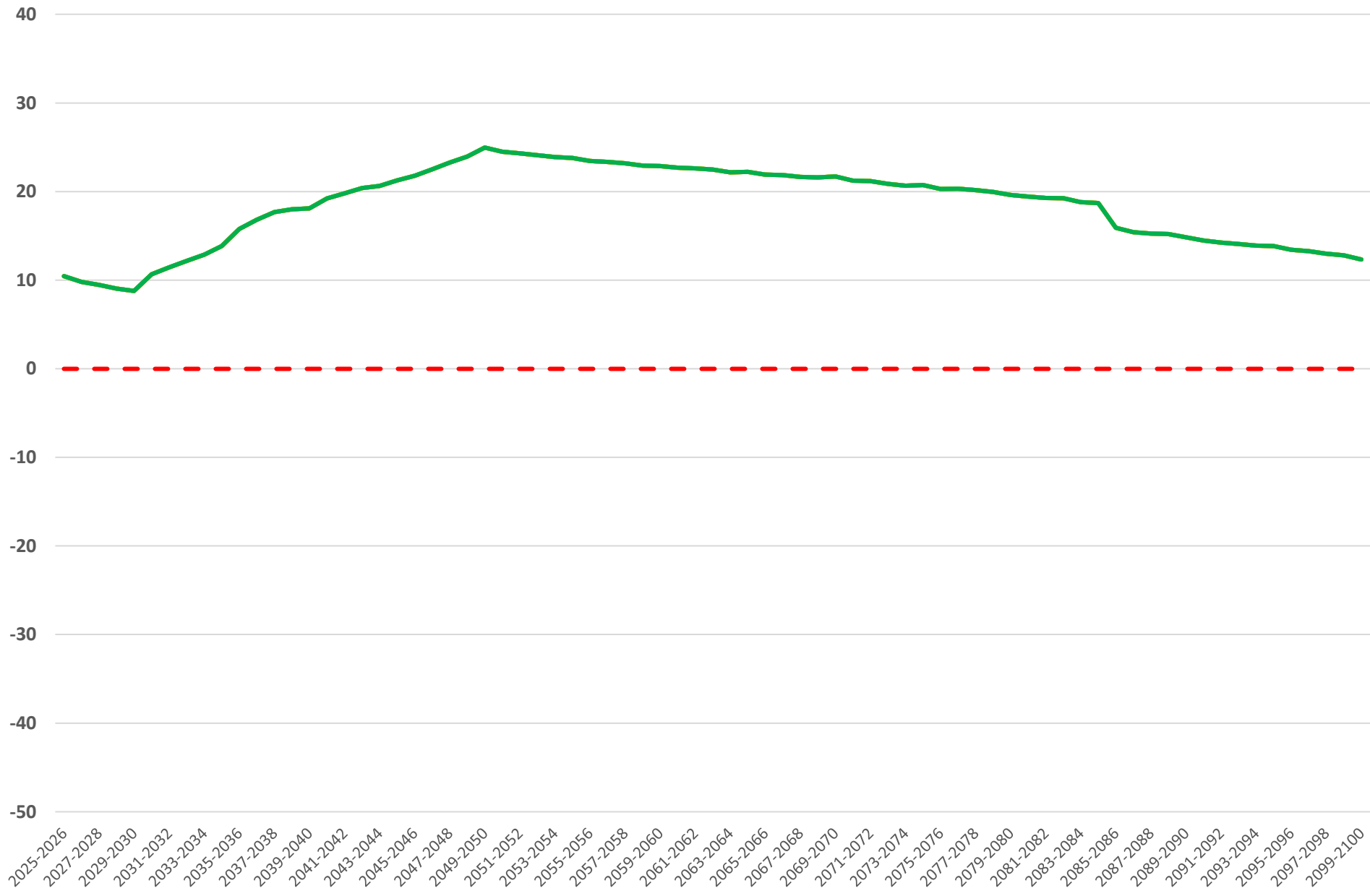
DYAA 50% DMOs Effectiveness



- 50% Demand Management Options Effectiveness Dry Year Annual Average supply/demand deficit with options.
- Deficit in 2030 before new options start.
- Fens Reservoir selected in 2036 at 44 Ml/d, with AWS Transfer ending in 2036.
- Cam Reuse, Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options necessary post-2040 environmental destination licence caps for BAU+, ENHANCE and ADAPT.
- Fenstanton and Northstowe Greywater & Rainwater options selected for BAU towards the end of the planning period to manage the steadily increasing demand.



DYCP Pre-Option Baseline

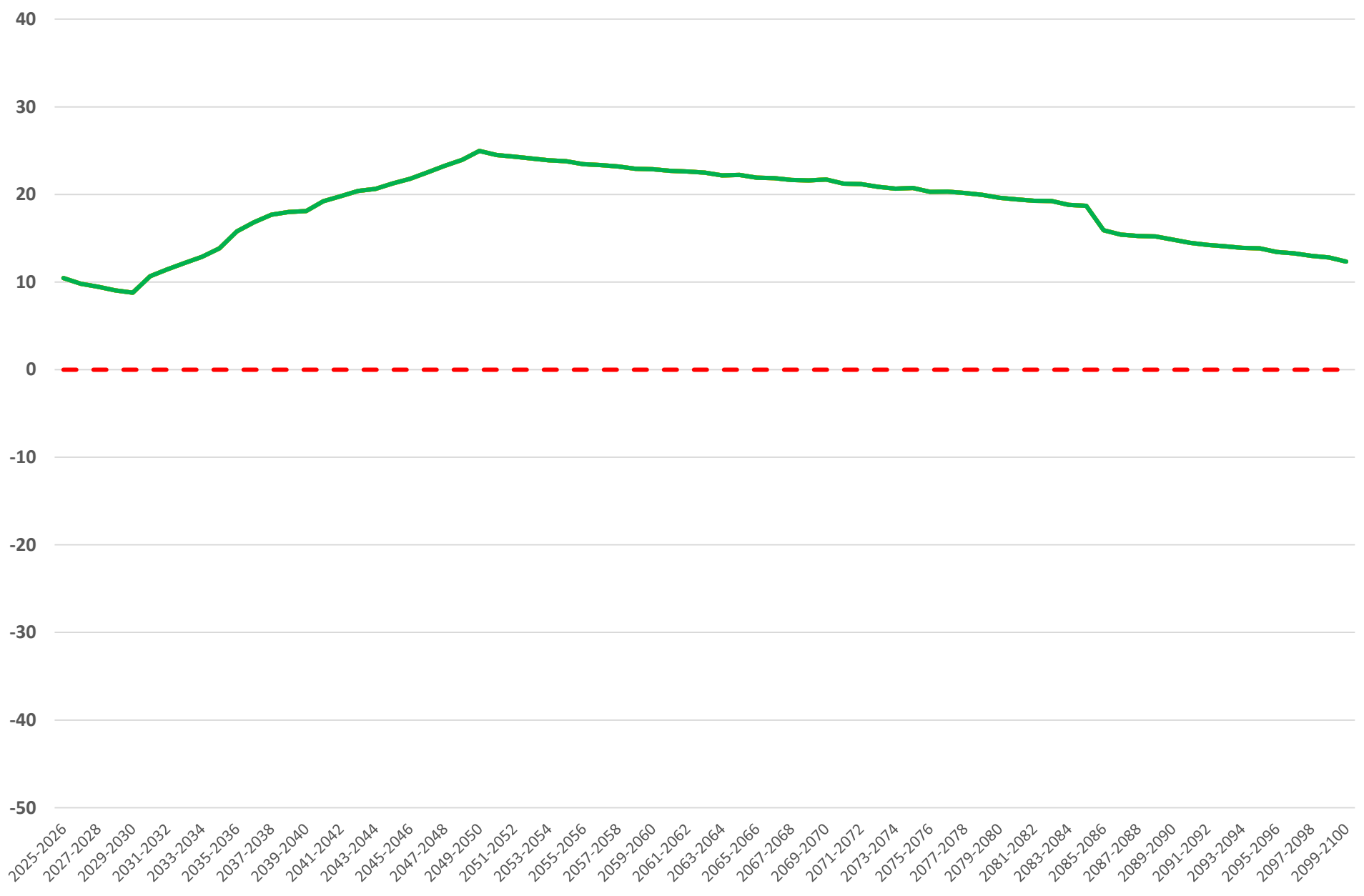


- Baseline Dry Year Critical Period supply/demand deficit with no options.
- No 2030 Licence Caps or 2040 Environmental Destination Caps so there is no SDB deficit.
- Demand gradually increases over time but no deficit is predicted by 2100.

— No ED DYCP — BAU DYCP — BAU+ DYCP — ENHANCE DYCP — ADAPT DYCP - - - Cutoff



DYCP Baseline



- Baseline Dry Year Critical Period supply/demand deficit with options.
- No SDB deficit as there is no licence capping. Therefore no options are selected.
- Same for all scenarios for all runs as the Critical Period data never changes.

No ED DYCP BAU DYCP BAU+ DYCP ENHANCE DYCP ADAPT DYCP Cutoff

Key Points

1. There is a 10.8-25.3 MI/d deficit in 2030 for every scenario in every run that cannot be solved with the current options as they all start in 2031 or later.
2. Of the twelve runs conducted, each with 5 different scenarios:
 - Fens Res, Fenstanton, Northstowe Rainwater Reuse and the 26 MI/d AWS Transfer trigger for all scenarios in every run.
 - The Cam Reuse and Northstowe Greywater Reuse options are picked in 92% of the runs.
3. All DYCP Pre-Option and Post-Option Runs for all scenarios are the same as there is never a deficit.
4. The OFWAT Compound High run is arguably the worst outcome as it presents the highest deficit across the period. Only 2025-2028 and 2031-2038 do not have a deficit.
5. The OFWAT Compound Low run is likely the best outcome although it still features a deficit in 2030 and at the end of the planning period, despite all options being selected.